

W<sup>m</sup><sub>a</sub> Ferguson.

of Masbro!



DISCOVERY  
OF THE  
CAUSE AND CURE  
OF  
CHOLERA.

BY WILLIAM FERGUSON,  
MASBRO'.

"A peep into nature's Laboratory is an excellent  
cure for chimerical notions."

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# CAUSE

AND

# CURE OF CHOLERA.

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In presenting my discovery on the cure of Cholera to the Public, some explanation will be deemed necessary why a man unacquainted with medicine, and unconnected with the healing art, should venture to declare to the world, that he has found out the cure for this fatal disease ; but when you consider, that like Dr. Jenner's discovery for the Small Pox, my Cure has nothing to do with Medicine, little explanation will be necessary. No ! it was by observing and reflecting on the simple laws of nature which enabled me to make this most valuable discovery ; nature's volume is not shut up within cloistered walls, and her students are not required to learn their lessons in mysterious and unknown languages, all that is requisite is " A spark of nature's fire " to comprehend the works of the Creator. Although truth may be retarded and kept in abeyance for a considerable period, yet its progress and ultimate triumph is certain, if we judge from the past. The opposition presented against Galileo, Harvey, Sir Geo. Bell, and Mesmer, has been a complete failure, and one would think that men would learn from the past not to oppose what they do not understand. In all scientific discoveries, two kinds of evidence are necessary to establish them. 1st. The laws in nature, which never deviate, and which are consequently certain in their operation. 2nd. Experiments to shew those laws in action. The natural laws I will endeavour to explain in such a manner as will be adapted to the capacity of all, and the experiments those who have witnessed them as well as myself can attest. But experiments are only a secondary kind of evidence ; it requires no great effort to believe what you see before your eyes ; but there is a mental vision which is equal if not superior to that we perceive with our physical organs.

When Archimedes made his discovery of ascertaining the purity of Gold by displacing water, and became so excited

that he ran through the streets naked, crying, "I have found it out" he had made no experiments to convince him; and when I ran home in an equally excited state, informing all that I met, that I had not only found the cure, but the time it would take to perform it, (being only a few minutes,) I had made no experiments to convince me.—No, both he and I had found out what is far superior to experiments, we had found out the natural law, and experiments follow as secondary evidence, to convince those who are not sufficiently gifted with mental perception; it is this quality of the human mind which displays mental power of the highest order, and places man at the greatest distance from the brute creation.

"Brutes, soon their zenith reach; their little all  
Flows in at once, no more they seek or wish to know;  
But man, was he to live cœval with the sun,  
The patriarch pupil would be learning still,  
And dying leave his lesson half unlearn't."

I cannot help regretting when I reflect on the great mortality which has been caused by Cholera, and even what is taking place daily, in various parts of the world, that ignorance is the cause of all; for I can shew that not one case need be lost, and how the fear of it may be banished from the minds of men for ever. In order to do this I will first give the narration of the circumstances which led to the discovery; second, point out the natural laws by which the cure is effected, and third, give the opinions of medical men, the press, &c.

In the latter part of October, 1849, I left home on Thursday morning, and when I arrived on Saturday, a friend of mine who lodged with me, and was quite well when I left on Thursday, died on the following morning, and was interred shortly after my arrival, of Asiatic Cholera. A Surgeon who only lived a few doors from me, died the following morning from the same cause, he was out of doors at nine o'clock, and died at noon, being only three hours confined to bed; another neighbour who lived opposite, died about an hour afterwards, he being quite well the day previous, several others were seized with the same disease. These sudden changes and fatal results made a powerful impression on my mind; I immediately commenced studying the cause which was producing such alarm and fear amongst the inhabitants. When I heard of Asiatic Cholera, and English Cholera, and various kinds of cholera, I paid no attention to it, being satisfied that what I had now to study was simply



**Masbro' Cholera**, the cause of which was to be found on the spot. The first thing which presented itself to my recollection was, that we had had a very large flood a short time previous, and that the fatal cases occurred where the water stood, the cellars of the houses being also filled with water; I recollected also that this flood was succeeded by several hot days for the time of the year, this I concluded would cause the gases from the water and putrified matter, to rise into the atmosphere, which being inspired by the sufferers would lower the temperature of the blood, and gradually destroy that heat in the system which is essentially necessary to support vitality. Having convinced myself of the cause, I next turned my attention to the cure.

I left home on monday (the day after the disease had been so fatal) leaving many still suffering, and not one single case cured; I now thought of heat as being the opposite to cold, and consequently the counteracting agent to restore that equilibrium to the system which it had lost; and this is no new idea, for in all cases of cholera this is the great object sought to be obtained, not only by medicines, but by external applications as well. I will show the inefficiency of these means to restore heat to the blood afterwards. I was satisfied that all these means had been tried, and proved a complete failure in every case at Masbro'.—I knew that heat was the opposite of cold, and fire of water, but these gave me no idea how to perform a cure, for I was satisfied that cholera was produced by inhaling a damp incombustible and impure atmosphere; so reasoning from analogy I concluded it must be cured by an atmosphere directly opposite to the other. I recollected having seen in low damp places, in dull wet weather, a heavy thick humid atmosphere, which if continued for a considerable time, would prove not only destructive to animal life, but would be equally so to vegetation, the potato disease being produced by the same cause as I have proved by experiments and can be cured by the same means. I have shewn one extreme of the atmosphere, but to find out the other and the method of applying it required much reflection.—I recollected having seen at Stavely Iron Works, above a large mass of burning Iron-stone a clear hot fluid or gas, which acted with considerable influence on the surrounding atmosphere, and, although it may seem strange to the reader, that moment I knew I had made one of the greatest discoveries that the world had ever witnessed. But why should it seem

strange, for nearly all have been agreed that cholera is produced by inhaling a humid atmosphere, it being always worst in low damp places, and the great decrease in the temperature of the human body confirms that idea. Now what is there so likely to cure a disease produced by inhaling cold and damp air as to present to the patient for inspiration the opposite which is hot and dry? I saw at once that by placing the patients before a good fire, in such a manner as to breathe the air from it, that a cure would be effected in a few minutes. I immediately hastened home in a very excited state. It would have been singular if I had not been excited, as there is not anything which gives such permanent joy to the mind, as a consciousness of being the means employed by the supreme power to confer blessings to thousands throughout all succeeding ages.

When Dr. Jenner made his discovery, he states that although he was ridiculed and caricatured by nearly all his own profession, yet no one could describe the joy which his discovery gave him when taking his private walks; and I can sincerely say the same, it is thus that knowledge brings its own reward.

On my way home I informed all I met that I had found out the cure for cholera; of course they only stared and laughed. On arriving at home another death had taken place and several were very bad. I desired to be shewn to the worst case there was. I was directed to a young woman of the name of Elizabeth Walker, who was housekeeper to Mr. Furnace, Miller; when I entered the room, she was as pale as death, great difficulty in breathing, and her body cold and damp. I said this is only what I expected, (this was the first case of cholera I had ever seen.) I then said to her mother, well, I can cure your daughter in ten minutes, she said whatever would you do, I replied only three simple things are necessary. 1st, Let us have a good bright fire, 2nd, the bed must be removed near it and her face turned towards it to breathe the hot air, 3rd, a large supply of bed clothes. These orders were quickly attended to. On being placed before the fire she fell asleep. I examined her about five minutes afterwards, a great alteration had taken place, the action of the lungs had considerably increased, colour had returned to the pale cheeks, and heat was gradually replacing the cold and damp which previously existed on the surface of the body. I said to her mother it is all right give her another five minutes; I went down to look at some



more and returned in about the time stated, when I entered the room, she exclaimed as she sat up in bed smiling, "Mr. Ferguson, you have saved my life." She said she should like something to eat, on enquiring what she would have, she replied a cup of tea with some fat ham to it. Now this was the language of nature, it was the very thing she was in want of to keep up combustion in the system, for the hydrogen of the fat when combined with the oxygen contained in the hot dry air which she was inspiring would not only produce but continue combustion. This is seen to be the case in the common candle, the fat or tallow being the combustible body, gives out hydrogen, and the oxygen of the air, which is the supporter when combined with it produces combustion.

When the medical gentleman called next morning to see her, he expressed surprise at seeing a fire in the room, and enquired who had ordered it! On being informed that I had done so, he said I was a singular character; however, he observed, I am glad to see that your daughter is better. Now here was not only a cure, but it was effected in nearly the time stated. This experiment did not convince me, my mind was made up previously. I knew it would not only cure her, but that it would cure thousands just as easy as it did her.

This is plain and simple to an intelligent mind, there is nothing even wonderful in it—nothing but what ignorance creates. It is something like animal magnetism, wonderful only to those who do not understand it. I believed in animal magnetism long before ever I saw it. On reading some experiments of Dr, Elliotson of London, I was convinced at once. Any one who understands anything of mineral magnetism, the transition from this to animal magnetism is so easy, that it is surprising that men should be found to oppose it, but it matters little however plain and simple discoveries may be placed before the minds of some who appear to have no relish for any light save that of other days, and pride themselves in being the antiquated reliques of a former age. But to return to my narrative, another young woman of the name of Bradshaw, who lived opposite to my house, and whose father was interred the day previous of cholera, was treated in the same manner as the former case, and the same results followed. Another was taken ill, and the neighbours insisted upon my plan being adopted, and when the medical gentleman arrived she was better, he said they had

were quite right. But after this cure had been found out and so far established, a young woman was taken ill, the old plan of giving medicine, and of trying to produce heat on the old system was resorted to, death was the consequence in a few hours.—There was not one single case cured without the hot air, the rest all proving fatal.

Thus I have given the facts as they occurred, and some will no doubt believe in these statements, others will not; but my discovery rests on higher grounds than human testimony, or mere opinions, it rests upon the unchangeable laws of nature. Man at best is a being who is liable to err, capable of being deceived himself, or of trying to deceive others, but in the laws of nature truth is stereotyped, and when man endeavours to teach what is contrary to nature's laws, there is deception somewhere, for "The universal cause, Acts, not by partial, but by general laws".

My house had been shut up for a week, and the bed upon which my friend died was ordered by a physician to be burnt, but as I had found out the means of preventing as well as curing cholera, I objected to the bed being destroyed, I ordered it to be well dried, the gas expelled from it, and a good fire put in my chamber. I then slept upon the bed and had as comfortable a night as ever I had in my life. Well might Solomon say to his son, "Get knowledge, then thou shalt lie down and thy sleep shall be sweet." There was nothing to fear, as cholera cannot be imparted without the presence of gases opposed to combustion, and as these were expelled by the action of heat, it was neither more nor less than an impossibility that I should take cholera under such circumstances, just as much as a man should drown upon dry land. The laws of nature would have to be reversed, and effects be produced without causes, which never yet did occur.

The same week I gave a Lecture in the Town Hall, Sheffield. It was noticed the following day in one of the Sheffield Papers, which stated a report would be given next week as it was my intention to give a lecture in Rotherham, however two of the medical gentlemen thought I would be better to be kept private for a short time; so I had the honour of a month's seclusion as a reward for my discovery, during which period one of the gentlemen just named, gave a lecture himself upon the subject, but whether he gave the good people of Rotherham anything original is probably best known to himself. During the time I was confined, I prepared another lecture entitled, "Creation considered as

antagonistic." In this I did not confine myself to cholera particularly, but endeavoured to shew that throughout the whole universe one opposite, or extreme, was placed so as to counteract the other. Fever being the opposite disease to cholera, could be cured by the opposite means in an equally short space of time ; the inspiration of damp air is the cure for the former, hot air for the latter.

It is just as easy to increase or decrease the temperature of the blood in a few minutes, as it is to raise or lower the thermometer. And so powerful are these elements, and so simple these diseases, that they may be imparted at any time in a few minutes, and cured again in as short a time, by any person who understands these laws. It is a remarkable fact that what cures the one produces the other, and vice versa ; so that a man who understands these laws will have no fear whatever of either, as he knows the counteracting agent to be employed, and will feel confident of the certainty of its action.

I have cured fever both in man and animals by this simple remedy, and can assure the reader that for a considerable period I have had no fear whatever of fevers or cholera. Dropsy too I have cured by a knowledge of these simple laws. We all know that dropsy is nothing but water, and that fire will always drive water off, if you only know how to apply it. I happened to see a very bad case of this kind at Brimmenton, near Chesterfield ; the person's name was Barlow, she had tried herbs of various kinds, and the medical attendant had stated that he could do no more for her. When I saw her I told her she was not dangerous at all ! I recommended the inspiration of hot air, a large supply of clothes to produce perspiration, and a dry diet, of a combustible nature. I told her she would find relief every experiment she made, and to persevere until she was cured. I called again in a few weeks and she was quite well. The neighbours declared it was quite a miracle. I replied there was no miracle whatever in the case, only a little knowledge. People have a tendency to believe in the wonderful and the miraculous, but as they become more enlightened, they begin to perceive that "Truth is stranger than fiction." The woman expressed her gratitude to me. A certificate of this cure, as well as those of cholera, was forwarded to the General Board of Health, London, by the President of the Health Committee of Sheffield. Such then are the happy results which follow the study and comprehension of nature's simple laws.

I now proceed to explain those laws by which these cures have been effected. The air we breathe is composed of Oxygen and Nitrogen, about one part of the former to three of the latter. Oxygen is the gas which supports combustion. Nitrogen is neither a combustible body, nor a supporter of combustion, but acts as a dilutant to Oxygen, in the same manner as water is used to dilute spirits, and without which Oxygen would be destructive to all animal and vegetable vitality. But the atmosphere is constantly changing, sometimes we have Oxygen in excess, and vice versa, there is always most Oxygen when the air is very dry, as in frosty weather, and consequently least when the atmosphere is in a damp or humid state. There are other gases, such as Carbonic Acid, watery or aqueous matter &c., in the atmosphere, and these are continually changing with the temperature and the seasons, there being always more watery vapour in summer than winter, owing to the extra heat causing it to arise into the atmosphere; and the reason why we have cholera generally in Autumn, is in my opinion owing to the great quantity of decaying vegetables and other putrid matter peculiar to that season. Heat acting upon these Carbonic Acid, and other poisonous gases opposed to combustion are evolved, the air is thus rendered impure and disease follows as a natural consequence. Heat acting upon decaying or putrid matter has a very different effect upon the atmosphere than when it is produced by a common fire, in the former it renders the air impure by liberating poisonous gases, in the latter it purifies by expelling them, having no corrupt or putrid matter to act upon. It is a very common practice to place fires in the streets and in the front of dwelling houses in time of cholera, and yet a little consideration might convince any person that this is a very dangerous plan, and shows that those who order them do not know what they are doing, for fire can only purify the air by expelling gases opposed to combustion, and when placed in the street those gases are driven into the houses where the people live and increase instead of diminishing the evil. Another error which people fall into during the prevalence of cholera is on the first symptoms making their appearance they generally retire up stairs to bed, and the fires below driving up the gases to them, they are very often taken alarmingly worse, and this is the real cause of it; whereas had they sat before the fire for a short time and breathed the hot air, the symptoms would have disappeared in a few



minutes. These simple laws are of importance to know, seeing that their violation are attended with such lamentable and fatal results. During the prevalence of Cholera here, in no case could heat be produced, either by medicine or external applications, proving their inefficiency. But how could it be otherwise, when the air they were inspiring every breath, was allowed to remain unchanged, and counteracting all their exertions. How different is my simple plan! The patient is made so hot in a few minutes, that he cannot bear it longer; this is the reason why I knew that I could cure them in ten minutes, because in that time I could produce fever, which is a disease as opposite as the poles to cholera.\* I will now shew the principle why hot air acts so certain and immediate, and why medicines are so uncertain and tedious. All solids and fluids of which medicines are composed have to enter the stomach to be digested by the gastric juice, then changed into chyme, then into chyle, previous to being changed into blood; the reader will perceive the tedious process which medicines have to go through before they can act upon the blood either for good or for evil. Let us now examine how air acts upon the system? it enters by the windpipe, operates direct upon the blood, changing its colour from a dark purple, to a bright scarlet, and from what is called venus, to arterial blood; this is caused by the absorption of oxygen, or vital part of the air, and the expulsion of a corresponding quantity of carbonic acid, or gas destructive to combustion. Without oxygen the latter gas could not be expelled from the system, as the evolution of carbonic acid is always accompanied by a certain amount of heat, in the same manner as heat expels vapour from water. Therefore when the body is greatly reduced in temperature, owing to a deficiency of oxygen in the atmosphere, it becomes man by artificial means to supply that deficiency; and I know of no means so simple, so certain, so powerful, and so speedy to effect this, as the one I have pointed out.—It is like nature's steam engine, every stroke of which admits oxygen and heat on the one hand, and on the other, expels carbonic acid and other poisonous gases. And this action and reaction continued for only a few minutes, completely clears the system of the one, and is replaced by the other; so that the sufferer is immediately restored to perfect health.

It appears difficult for some persons with whom I have conversed, to perceive how oxygen can be increased by

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\* An excess of Oxygen produces Fever,—LIEBEG.



placing a fire in a room. Now this like the rest is a very simple affair to explain.—How does the collier act when he has got the black damp in the pit, when it will extinguish a candle or prove fatal to human life? why he places a fire there to expel those gases, which are replaced by oxygen, and thus combustion is not only continued, but man can then breathe there with perfect safety. For it is a law in nature, that while the gases opposed to combustion fly from a fire, oxygen acts the contrary, rushes towards it, to support it; for without this principle it would be impossible to have a fire at all.

A simple experiment will explain this perhaps more clearly. Take a piece of red hot metal, and plunge it into water, hydrogen and vapour will escape, but the oxygen in the water will unite with the hot metal.

I believe I was the first who declared to the world that oxygen gas was the remedy for cholera. Although I had read much upon the subject I never saw such a thing hinted at. I stated this to the medical gentlemen of Rotherham, and others, and only got laughed at for my pains. I also stated it in a public lecture which I gave at the Town Hall, Sheffield, the same week I found it out, which was on the 30th October, 1849. And in another which I gave soon after at Staveley, where there were three medical gentlemen present. I also stated this in a communication which I sent to the health committee of the Town council of Sheffield. This was sent at the request of the Committee, and for which I received a letter from Mr. Bramley, Town Clerk, containing the thanks of the committee for the same; as well as one from the President, informing me that he had sent my communication to the general Board of Health, London.

I think it speaks a good deal for the intelligence of the committee, that out of all their number there was only one who could not see anything in it worth thanking me for. I do not know what that gentleman would think if he saw the Times of June 6, 1850, (seven months after I had published it in England,) with the announcement of Dr. M'cRae, civil surgeon of Howrah hospital, East Indies, that he had made a discovery of oxygen gas as a cure for cholera, and had cured fifteen European seamen in the last stage of the disease by causing them to inhale a certain portion of oxygen gas.

Although I am not disposed to give the Dr. credit for any originality in this matter, yet I was much pleased to see his announcement, as there was a general impression that I was

not altogether right in my upper department, in maintaining that oxygen gas was the cure. But when I was backed by such a man as M'cRae, it made them pause and consider whether after all "there were not more things in heaven and earth than was dreamt of in their philosophy."

I will now endeavour to shew that my method of application is superior to that of Dr. M'cRae. Oxygen gas is only one part necessary in the act of combustion, it possesses no heat of itself, and must be combined with a combustible body before heat can be produced. In general, there is sufficient combustible matter in the human body, when united with oxygen, to keep up the vital principle in the blood; but when the temperature of the blood is greatly reduced, as it is in every case of cholera, it may not only prevent the action of oxygen for a considerable period, but may in some cases fail altogether. But in the inspiration of hot air the patient not only inhales the supporter oxygen, but does so in combination with the combustible body. For what is hot air, but air in a state of combustion? And what is combustion, but the union of a combustible body with its supporter? Dr. Searle, a physician in London, states, "In all cases of suspended animation, as in drowning, or whenever the temperature of the body is greatly reduced, there is nothing like inflating the lungs with warm dry air, because" he adds "it not only oxygenates the blood, but imparts heat at the same time." And this is the very reason why hot air is superior to the inhaling of the gas by itself in cholera. There are other reasons why it is superior. It is simpler and more calculated for universal adoption, it is easier for the patient as there is no occasion to touch him or discompose him in any way whatever; it is much safer and quicker, as the patient in nearly every case might be cured before a medical gentleman could arrive, then it is much safer for those who are attending upon the sick. When people are intelligent enough to know that it is impossible for them to take cholera in an atmosphere calculated to produce fever, then they will have no fear of it whatever. The bowels are said to collapse in this disease, now hot air is the very thing to expand them as a very simple experiment will shew; take a bladder and fill it full of air, then put it in a damp place, you will find in a short time it will be in a collapsed state, take it and place it before a fire, and it will not only expand again but the process might be continued until the bladder burst. Some are of opinion that there are numerous animalculæ in the

atmosphere, during the prevalence of this disease. I think this is very likely to be the case, for as hot air has its myriads of insects, why not a humid atmosphere its animalculæ, and those who have seen stagnant water magnified by the aid of the Bude Light, will have little difficulty in believing this.

It has also been observed that the magnet cannot suspend the same weight in time of cholera as at other times, which is another proof of the humid state of the atmosphere.

I will now give a few opinions of medical men, the press, &c., upon this subject.

One of the proffession on hearing of it remarked that it would do good to a very great extent, another stated that it had been tried and found correct, but that it was not my discovery as it had been found out three years previously by a physcian in London, and that it had appeared in the Lancet. I enquired the name of the gentleman, and the number of the Lancet neither of which he could inform me. I then enquired the reason why they allowed people to die of this disease, not only at Masbro, but in various parts, if the discovery had been found out three years since; he replied that the medical proffession would not believe it. Thus we see that the medical men after declaring it to be all a delusion on my part, when I announced my discovery; next maintaining that the discovery was not mine, but was due to their own proffession. But this will not find much credence, it is almost invariably the case, that when a discovery is made, it is first strenuously opposed, then that it was nothing new, but had been found out before, or by some person at the same time, so that discoverers become as plentiful as blackberries, but who among them have suffered for it as I have done. In a recent number of Dicken's Household Words it is stated that a Dr. Beddoes predicted fifty years since, that a time would come when the inhalation of air of various kinds, would be accounted a blessing by the sick.

Immediately after Dr. M'cRae's announcement in the Times, the President of the Health Committee of Sheffield, inserted the following in the Sheffield Times.—

“OXYGEN GAS A CURE FOR CHOLERA. In a recent impression of the Times it was stated that Dr. M'cRae, civil surgeon of Howrah Hospital, East Indies, had cured fifteen European Seamen in the last stage of cholera, by causing them to inhale a certain portion of oxygen gas. About two months ago, Mr. Wm. Ferguson, of Masbro', addressed a communication to the Town Council of Sheffield, treating

on the cause and cure of cholera, in which he "affirmed that cholera is produced by the want of a sufficient quantity of oxygen gas in the atmosphere, and that any person may increase this by placing a good fire in the room of the patient and causing him to inspire hot dry air". I enclosed a copy of the Times to Mr. M'cDiarmid, editor of the Dumfries Courier, with a note explanatory of my discovery, upon which he made the following remarks. "The important discovery above alluded to, was made by Mr. Ferguson, a native of Thornhill, in this county, so far back as the 30th October, 1849, while cholera prevailed, and during this critical period our countryman succeeded in curing every patient he tried. And as the circumstance speedily became known, Mr. Ferguson was honoured with a vote of thanks from the health committee of the town council of Sheffield the President of which forwarded his correspondence, along with certificates of the various cures effected to the general board of health London. Dr. Mc'Rae's notice on the other hand did not appear in the Times, until the 6th ult. of the present year, and as his views are almost entirely coincident with the facts first promulgated, the public can have no difficulty in distinguishing between originality, and what are called reflected lights. The claim of Sheffield to priority in this case appears to us indisputable. Let honour therefore be awarded where it is so justly due, in deference to the good old maxim, *detur digniori*.

Dumfries Courier, July 30th. 1850.

Mr. Mc'Diarmid does not appear to have had much trouble to understand this subject.

*Canada West, America, August, 27th, 1850.*

"The scientific discoverer of the cause and cure of this fatal scourge of humanity, is a brother of Mr. James Ferguson of this town.

[ED. HER.—GUELPH HERALD. I might multiply instances of medical men and the press, who have favourably noticed my discovery, but I consider I have given quite sufficient.

In conclusion.—I have given you "A peep into Nature's Laboratory." I have shewn how the discovery was made, and the various circumstances attending it. I have stated the cases that were cured, and the natural laws by which these cures were effected. I have also given opinions of Medical men, the Press, &c., it now rests with the reader after the evidence which has been adduced to arrive at his conclusion.



That a number of intelligent Gentlemen will believe in it at once I have not the least doubt, as I know a goodly number already; but that there will be a large number of the opposite class, is equally certain.

I have no fear whatever as regards the fate of this discovery, no opposition can crush it. There are some who are "dressed in a little brief authority" who have made the attempt, but such childish efforts are only like the frothy and noisy billows of the ocean, which rise up and dash against a rock. Truth like the rock can withstand all the force and fury of her adversaries, hush them to silence and remain untouched.

On the other hand there are many who will receive this discovery with thankfulness and gratitude. But whilst we rejoice at the achievements and triumphs of the human mind, (for science has its heroes as well as the 'tented field,') let us not forget the source from which every good and perfect gift is derived, and that man is only the earthen vessel, in which He deposits his treasures as seemeth good in His sight.





